The Bombay Gazette

No 10,472—NE SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY.
L. THIBET	2393	400	W. E. Thomson	29th Sept.
— VENETIA	2726	550	A. H. Daniell	6th Oct.
L. GANGES	4195	750	W. B. Andrews	13th ,,
— MALWA	2949	500	G. W. Atkinson	20th ,,
L. PEKIN	3009	600	A. Symons	27th ,,
— POONAH	3130	550	A. Orman	3rd Nov.
L. BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weigall	10th ,,
— SURAT	3142	550	A. W. Adamson	17th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. E. Breeze	6th Oct.
BRINDISI	3542	550	G. Lee	20th ,,
SUTLEJ	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	3rd Nov.
MIRZAPORE	3387	600	G. Perrins	17th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued :—	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	465

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 27th September, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

TO ALL PORTS OF ITALY.		TO MARSEILLES.	
I Class ..K 260	Including Wines.	I Class ..K 320	Including Wines.
II do.... 210		II do.... 230	
III do..... 150	With food.	III do..... 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

"ABYSSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.
SINGAPORE, on Wednesday, 1st Nov., 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st December, 1882.

* The s.s. Abyssinia has no second class accomodation.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 12 days.

From Genoa,	1 Class Calais Route,	Rs. 29	Brighton Route Rs. 10
,,	II ,, do.	,, 70	,, do. ,, 50
,, Naples,	I ,, do.	,, 110	,, do. ,, 80
,,	II ,, do.	,, 105	,, do. ,, 75

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

G. OLCESE,
Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Bombay, Sept. 1, 1882.

NOTICES.

BEST INVALID'S PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, and specially recommended for Invalids and Convalescents. Per dozen Quarts, cash Rs. 28. Per dozen Pints, cash Rs. 16. Single bottle at Rs. 2-8 and Re. 1-4. Trial order is solicited. D. FERNANDES & Co., Dispensing and Family Chemists, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER Books of this Bank will be CLOSED from this date to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1882.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-Year ended 30th June last at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, or six shillings and three pence per share, and will be payable on or after the 30th instant to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 21st instant.

By order of the Board,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1882.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 4th October next, Tenders for the supply of 500 Tons of MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK LOG TIMBER.

Tender to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the Raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipment.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 14th September, 1882.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

A CONSIDERABLE business has been done this last month, a steady increase taking place in the consumption. An interesting and important trial o Australian Claret took place at the Scott's Hotel, where a company of experts and others met for the purpose of comparing them with the best French Claret. The Wines were those usually sold at the hotel, and after carefully comparing them it was found that over TWO TO ONE WERE IN FAVOUR OF THE AUSTRALIAN WINE, which is sold at one-third of the price of the French Wine. We should mention that the judges did not know until after the trial which was Australian and which French, though the latter was the best that could be had and the Australian Caldwell & Co.'s No. 1 Claret.—*Australasian Trade Review*, April 12, 1882.

The above excellent Wine is on sale at the godowns of the undersigned.

Bombay Bottled ..... Rs. 18 per doz. qrts.
Australian Bottled ..... Rs. 20 do. do.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo-street.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

DESIGNS and ESTIMATES with detailed working drawings of a combined building, containing a TOWN HALL, KOTWALI, CLOCK TOWER, &c., to be erected at Multan at a cost not exceeding Rupees fifty thousand, will be received by the President, Municipal Committee, Multan, up to the 31st December next.

A premium of rupees one thousand two hundred and fifty will be awarded for the selected design, including complete estimate, specification and working drawings, such detailed design becoming the property of the Municipality.

Each competitor should affix either a crest or motto to each drawing, estimate, specification and letter forwarding the same, and also enclose a similar crest or motto with his initials, surname and address legibly written under a separate envelope duly sealed.

The general features of the design should be in harmony with the surrounding architecture, and especially with that of Rukn Alam's Tomb, which will form a back ground to the tower. A plan of the proposed site, together with a photograph of the tomb, will be furnished to intending competitors on payment of a fee of five rupees.

The building is to be double storied and should provide the accommodation noted hereafter, and as near the dimension specified as the design may permit.

LOWER STOREY—

For Police Inspector one room	20' by 10'
Do. another	14 by 10
For Deputy Inspector one room	14 by 10
Do. another	10 by 10
3 Sergeants' quarters	10 by 10 each.
1 Office Room	20 by 20
1 Record Room	10 by 10
1 Howalat (male)	24 by 10
Do. (female)	12 by 10
1 Malkhana	10 by 10
Quarters for 30 constables allowing each 150' by 10' or 75' by 20'	5 by 10

UPPER STOREY—

Committee Room or Hall	65' by 25'
Committee Office Room	20 by 20
Honorary Magistrate's Court Room	40 by 20
Do. Withdrawing Room	20 by 20

OUT OFFICES—

4 Cook houses	14 by 10'
2 Stables	10 by 10
	(or 20 by 10)

As regards the Clock Tower the following requirements are to be complied with, viz :—

I Height from ground level to centre of dial	50'
II Height from clock room floor to bell	20'
III Clear fall for weight	30'
IV Dimensions of clock room not less than	8' by 8'
V Floor of clock below centre of dial	3'8"

N.B.—Floor must be solidly supported.

The diameter of clock dial is 5 feet and the weight of the bell 4 cwts.

E. O'BRIEN, President,
Municipal Committee.

Multan, the 19th August, 1882.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on THURSDAY, 5th October, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Cocoanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th October, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 862 Tons, on 1st October, 1882, at 10 a.m.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 28th September, 1882. Agents.

NOTICE OF ARRIVAL.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. CRITIC are hereby informed of the vessel's ARRIVAL, and are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature.

RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

IS a blend of the FINEST WHISKIES that Scotland produces.

Cash per doz. Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD,

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per mail-steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash.....Rs. 78
Per Kilderkin, Cash..... 30

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S OZO

IS a delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

Cash Rs. 2 per dozen.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts, per doz., Cash, Rs. 7-12
Pints ,, ,, 5-4

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Departments of TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, are under the supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced ENGLISH CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is devoted to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

The PURITY and QUALITY of the DRUGS and CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing medicines in strict accordance with PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

An exact copy of every Prescription dispensed is taken and registered, whereby a reference to the same at any future period can always be readily made.

Orders from Out-stations are executed and despatched on the day they are received.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY—RAMPART ROW, THE FORT: Three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the immediate vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Hotels.

BYCULLA—JUNCTION OF CLARE AND BELLASIS ROADS, near the Byculla Club, and Byculla and Adelphi Hotels.

POONA—ARSENAL ROAD.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

BY SINA.

PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW,

BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE IN O VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

OFFICIAL MAP

OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS, PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. CLAN MACKAY, ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th September, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE SALE of the ELEVEN PLOTS of GOVERNMENT LAND at Colaba, near the Wedehouse Bridge, advertised to take place on the 2nd October, 1882, is POSTPONED till further notice.

H. E. JACOMB, Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, 28th September, 1882.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of GUNNIES and LABOR for the several Factories of the Company during the coming Cotton season. These requirements may be tendered for separately or together. Tenders will not be received after the 8th October, 1882. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Directors,
ARTHUR HUSON, Chief Agent.

Bombay, 28th September, 1882.

AKOLA PRESS Co., Limited.

IN accordance with a RESOLUTION PASSED at a GENERAL MEETING of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 27th instant, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 75 per share (being 15 per cent. per annum) is payable to the registered shareholders on and after 2nd proximo at the office of the Company, 31, Meadows-street.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN MARSHALL, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dr. D. MACDONALD has been NOMINATED by Thomas Blaney, Esquire, and SECONDED by the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik, C.S.I., as a CANDIDATE for election as a MEMBER of the Municipal Corporation by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace at a meeting to be held in the Town Hall on THURSDAY, the 5th October, 1882.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Comsr's. Office, Bombay, 28th September, 1882.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

WILL ARRIVE BY NEXT MAIL
LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR
1883.
ALL SHAPES AND SIZES.
COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the following resolutions finally adopted at a SPECIAL MEETING of the BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION held on the 17th instant, due notice of which was given on the 25th idem, to the European houses and others doing import business, it is hereby notified for the information of these firms and others that, in order to remove the obstacles and difficulties likely to be experienced by the dealers on account of the first resolution enforcing the despatch of TELEGRAMS on or about the 25th instant, the Association, at the request of several of its members, have reconsidered the question on the 27th inst., and unanimously agreed that the following change be made in the same, viz.:—that all the dealers send in their offerings in writing instead of by telegram to all the houses, through their agents here, by the mail of the 29th September, asking for the fulfilment of their demands after receipt of such letters.

1st. "That the members of the Association do give notice by telegraph through the houses with whom they do business that, on or after the 25th instant, all the cloths ordered or purchased by them must be stamped with the average actual length in yards, the measure of such a yard to be 36 inches, railing which they will not be accepted."

2nd. "The members of the Association have also pledged themselves not to purchase any goods shipped after 1st November next, which may be offered to them for sale in Bombay, on which the length is either improperly stamped or altogether omitted."

MOWJEE PREMJEE TOOLSEEDASS.
Secretary,
Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association.

Bombay, 28th September, 1882.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

Asbestos Roofing with fire-proof Coat ..... Rs. 13 0 per 100 sq. ft.
Do. Brown Roof Paint ..... Rs. 3 4 per gallon.
Do. Grey, Black Yellow and Red Roof Paints ..... Rs. 4 0 per gallon.
Do. Mill Board ..... Rs. 0 14 per lb.
Do. Rope Packing ..... Rs. 1 12 per lb.
Do. Wick ..... Rs. 2 0 per lb.

WARDEN & CO.,
AGENTS FOR H. W. JOHNS MAFY & CO.—
NEW YORK.
35, MEADOW-STREET, FORT.

KEMP'S EXTRACT OF MUTTON.

PREPARED according to Liebig's process. Freshness and absolute purity GUARANTEED.

Four ounce Jars ..... Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., Limited.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S LIEBIG'S EXTRACT.

SUPERIOR to any imported Extract. Guaranteed fresh, pure, and prepared under our personal superintendence. No other kind should be given to Invalids.

Two ounce Jars ..... Re. 1-4.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones, carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING
VIVONE.
MUSCATEL FLAVOUR.
NON-ALCOHOLIC.

SUPPLIED TO
ALL THE CLUBS
AND
REFRESHMENT BUFFETS.

Doz. Rs. 2-8. Two Doz. and Case Rs. 5-6.

KEMP & CO., Limited.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

"Boon to Sportsmen."
"Absolutely and thoroughly efficacious."
"Most satisfactory."
"Economical."
"Unparalleled."
"Admirable."

Such are the terms in which its virtues are expressed. Testimonials may be seen.

Per tin, As. 12, Re. 1-8, and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

MORNING CLOUDS.

A small Havanna-shaped Trichinopoly suitable for smoking after Chota Hazri or Tiffin.

Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

HAVANNA-SHAPED TRICHINOPOLY

Fine flavour and superior finish.

Price Rs. 2, per box of 100.

DAWSON'S MUSTER.

Medium length Cheroot-shaped with straw.

Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

THOMSON'S MUSTER.

Long Cheroot-shaped with straw.

Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

NOBLE'S MUSTER.

A small Cheroot without straw, of mild but fine flavoured Tobacco.

Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

CLUB MUSTER.

Cheroot or Havanna-shaped, a regular Leisure hour.

Price Rs. 3, per box of 100.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CHOICE SPARKLING WINES.

Cash per dozen Quarts. Rs. a.			Cash per dozen Pints. Rs. a.
27 0	Sparkling	...CHAMPAGNE ... ...Saumur...	15 0
	Pure excellent quality, perfect condition.		
34 0	Sparkling	...CHAMPAGNE ...Treacher's Light Dry...	18 8
	A wholesome, genuine Wine, suitable for general consumption.		
40 0	Sparkling	...CHAMPAGNE...Treacher's Dry Creaming Sillery...	21 8
	The produce of one of the best districts of France, in brilliant order.		
50 0	Sparkling	...CHAMPAGNE...Perrier Jouet's finest Dry...	26 8
	Pale and Dry; exquisite flavour.		
50 0	Sparkling	...CHAMPAGNE ...Giesler's "For India"...	26 8
	This is Messrs. Giesler and Company's finest brand, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class imported into India.		
55 0	Sparkling	...CHAMPAGNE...Heidsieck's Dry Monopole...	29 0
	A famous Dry Wine.		
34 0	Sparkling	... MOSELLE ... ...Superior quality...	19 0
	Choice with charming bouquet.		
41 0	Sparkling	... MOSELLE... ... Finest Nonpareil...	22 8
	This is the finest Wine shipped, and is distinguished for its aroma and delicate flavour.		
30 0	Sparkling	... MOSELLE ... ...Fine quality...	16 8
	Pale Muscatel flavour.		
35 0	Sparkling	... HOCK ... ...Superior quality...	19 0
	A Wine with great flavour and softness.		
42 0	Sparkling	... HOCK ... Finest Ehrenbreitstein...	23 0
	This is a magnificent Wine, and much admired for its superb qualities.		
38 0	Sparkling	... BURGUNDY ... ...Finest quality, Red...	21 0
	An exquisite Wine of great bouquet and delicacy.		

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS:

	Rs. a.
FAYRER'S ON THE CLIMATE AND FEVERS OF INDIA	7 8
WERNER'S NILE SKETCHES. Painted from Nature during his Travels through Egypt. (Gustav W. Seitz Water-color Facsimiles ...	40 0
NEWALL'S HIGHLANDS OF INDIA—Strategically considered. (Map, Illustrations, &c.) ..	13 4
MALLOCK'S SOCIAL EQUALITY. A Study in a Missing Science	3 12
HARWOOD'S COMING DEMOCRACY ...	3 4
WRIGHT'S LIGHT. A Course of Experimental Optics	4 12
YONGE'S ESSAYS OF J. DRYDEN ...	1 8
SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS. (The Parchment Library Edition). Vols. 1 and 2 now ready, each	3 12
GUIZOT'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. (New and cheaper edition.) Vols. 1 and 2 now ready, each	6 12
THE LAST PUNIC WAR—Tunis, Past and Present; by A. M. Broadley. 2 vols. Illustrated	15 12
AGNEW AND HENDERSON'S CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (Act X of 1882)	18 0
PRINSEP'S CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. (Act X, 1882, with Notes	16 0
CHEVREUL ON COLOUR	2 4
OLD COLONIALS QUEENSLAND	5 0
WILLS ARMY ACT ALPHABET	1 4
HARTLEY'S GAS MEASUREMENT AND GAS METRE TESTING	2 8
FULTON'S QUESTIONS ON THE QUEEN'S REGULATIONS	1 0
MOLESWORTH AND HURST'S ENGINEERS' AND ARCHITECTS' POCKET BOOK. (New edition)..	7 12
EPISODES IN THE LIFE OF AN INDIAN CHAPLAIN. Illustrated	7 12
THE BURMAN: His Life and Notions; by Shway Yoe. 2 vols.	5 12
THE BURGOMASTER'S WIFE: A tale of the Siege of Leyden; by Dr. G. Ebers	3 0
TIDY'S LEGAL MEDICINE. Part I. (Expected to be in Six Annual Parts)	15 12
WOOD'S STRANGE DWELLINGS. (Cheap edition)	3 4
Ditto OUT OF DOORS Ditto ...	3 4
A LIFE OF KANT; by Dr. J. H. W. Stuckenberg	8 12
REYNOLDS'S CONTINUOUS RAILWAY BRAKES ..	5 12
KELLY'S PRACTICAL SURVEYING FOR INDIA. (3rd edition)	6 0
MURRAY'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS IN THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY	12 8
A Narrative of the MANDALAY TO MOMEIN. Two Expeditions to Western China of 1869 and 1875; by J. Anderson (Maps and Illustrations). Rs. 20-4; reduced to ...	5 0
TEMPLE'S MEN AND EVENTS OF MY TIME IN INDIA	10 0
HUNTER'S "THE INDIAN EMPIRE." Its History, People, and Products	10 0

	Rs. a.
STACK'S SIX MONTHS' IN PERSIA. 2 vols. ...	15 0
FOREIGN RELATIONS. By Spencer Walpole. (The English Citizen Series)	2 4
ROMANES' SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE OF ORGANIC EVOLUTION	1 8
LUPTON'S ELEMENTARY CHEMICAL Arithmetic	3 4
JEO'S HEALTH RESORTS AND THEIR USES Being Vacation Studies in Various Health Resorts.	5 0
ROUTLEDGE'S EVERY GIRL'S ANNUAL, 1883. Coloured and Uncoloured Plates ...	3 12
ROUTLEDGE'S EVERY BOY'S ANNUAL, 1883...	3 12
FOSTER'S SCIENTIFIC ANGLER	3 12
WILLIAM PITT. By L. Sergeant	1 8
STALLO'S CONCEPTS OF MODERN PHYSICS ..	3 4
LARDEN'S SCHOOL COURSE OF HEAT ...	3 4
CHARLES DICKENS' PLAYS AND POEMS, with a few Miscellanies in Prose, now first collected. Edited by R. H. Shepherd. 2 vols ...	13 4
HAYES—RIDING ON THE FLAT AND ACROSS COUNTRY. (2nd edition. Full length)... ...	7 0
BANNATYNE'S GUIDE TO THE EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION IN THE INFANTRY. Part I Lieutenant and Captain...	4 8
MOLESWORTH'S POCKET BOOK OF ENGINEERING FORMULÆ, 1882...	3 12
LOCK'S SUGAR-GROWING AND REFINING: A Comprehensive Treatise on the Culture of sugar-yielding Plants, &c., (Illustrations)18	12
THE ART OF TEA BLENDING. A Hand-Book for the Tea Trade, &c.,...	2 4
THE LAW OF THE ROAD; or, The Wrongs and Rights of a Traveller, by Rogers" ...	2 0
THE LAIRDS SECRET. By J. H. Jamieson 2 vols.	10 8
KEMBLE'S RECORDS OF LATER LIFE. 3 vols...	20 0
ARMY ACT. New edition, 1882	1 4
BLANCHARD JERROLD'S LIFE OF GEO. CRUIKSHANK. 2 vols.	15 0
TREATISE ON RIVERS AND CANALS. By L. F. Vernon Harcourt. 2 vols. Text and Plates	13 4

NEW NOVELS.

Faucit of Balliol, by H. C. Merivale	3 12
Flip, by Bret Harte	1 4
Two Pretty Girls, by Mary A. Lewis	1 4
Blair Athol, by "Blinkhoolie"	1 4
A Heart's Problem, by Chas. Gibbon... ...	1 4
Old or Even? by Mrs. Whitney	1 4
Tom Singleton, by W. F. Synge	1 4
My Home in the Shires, by B. M. Kettle ...	1 4
Look before you Leap, by Mrs. Alexander ...	3 12
Asphodel, by Miss Braddon	1 4
Taies of the Bank of England	0 10
Violet Jermyn; or Tender and True, by J. Grant	1 4
Joseph's Coat, by D. C. Murray	2 4

LETTS' DIARIES 1883,
WILL ARRIVE BY INCOMING MAIL. ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES

BY

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

Open faced,	In hunting case,	In half-hunting case,
Rs. 25.	Rs. 30.	Rs. 35.

OFFICERS proceeding to Egypt should provide themselves while passing through Bombay with one of our metal keyless Campaign Watches.

These Watches have gained in the few years since we introduced them in India such a widespread reputation for their excellence as time-keepers and solidity of construction that we need not further dwell on their merits. As a Campaign Watch they have already proved their fitness in every respect.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

THE CHIEF of a NATIVE STATE is desirous of obtaining the SERVICES of a thoroughly well qualified EURO EAN GARDENER to take general charge of a large public garden. A married man preferred. Free quarters provided. Application, enclosing copies of testimonials and stating terms expected, to be addressed to X.Y.Z., care of KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

NOW READY.

VOL. II. BRANSON'S DIGEST of the INDIAN LAW REPORTS, and LAW REPORTS INDIAN APPEALS. Up to December 1881.

Including the Cases reported in Vols. 1 to 8, inclusive, of the Calcutta Law Reports.

Price Rs. 20. Packing and Postage 12 Annas.

Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT Education Society's Press, Byculla, Bombay.

WANTED, a BLACKSMITH for service at Aden under the Port Officer on the following terms :—

1. Engagement to be for three years.
2. Pay Rs. 50 per mensem.

For further particulars apply to the Office of the Officer in Charge Hulks and Vessels in Ordinary at the Bombay Dockyard.

AT Poona, on 30th instant, at midday, Messrs. MORGAN and BALKRISNA will sell by Public Auction Mr. Ashburner's thoroughbred English mare, Lucy. She is a perfect lady's horse, quiet with troops, and goes in single or double harness. She is believed to be in foal to the thoroughbred English Government Stallion Grand Wazir, by the Drake out of Mrs. Acton, by Buccaneer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

PATRONISED
By H. E. the MARQUIS of RIPON,
VICEROY of INDIA, &c., &c.

WASH NORTON'S
FAMOUS MERRY-MAKERS.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, COMMENCING,
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 2.
Under the kind patronage and presence of
BRIGADIER-GENERAL
A. CARNEGY.

Plan of Reserved Seats at SOUNDY & Co., Limited, PHIL. H. RIGBY, Agent.

SALVATION ARMY.

HINDEE THEATRE.—Corner of Grant and Falkland Roads. Meetings EVERY EVENING at 5 p.m.

SALVATION TENT.—Crawford Market will be opened on SATURDAY EVENING, after which daily meetings at 7-30 a.m. and 8 p.m.

FRAMJI COWASJI HALL.—Great Meeting on THURSDAY, October 5th, at 8 p.m., to explain the origin of the Salvation Army and future prospects of the WAR IN INDIA. WAR MEMORIES. The Chalk Farm Mystery. The would-be suicide converted with a rope round his neck. Capture of the Captain and Officers of the "Skeleton Army." Sentenced to 11 days with the Salvation Army. Tickets for admission to this special meeting will be one anna each. A few reserved seats one rupee each. Apply to Head-quarters, Salvation Army, Bombay.

LOOK OUT for great welcome demonstration on arrival of Mrs. Major Tucker with reinforcements from England.

WANTED.—Large buildings in every town and village in India, seating 500 to 3,000 persons. Any one willing to put up such and rent them to the Salvation Army, or to advance money for this purpose at a fair interest, should communicate immediately with

MAJOR TUCKER,
Headquarters, Salvation Army, Bombay.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Rates, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28.

THE change from the monsoon to the fair season arrangement of the mails has caused an interval of ten days to elapse since our last report, but the prolongation of the interval has scarcely added to the total extent of business. Hindu and Parsi holidays have prevailed more or less throughout, but irrespective of these the position otherwise has been decidedly adverse to activity. As regards exports we have seldom had a duller interval to deal with. For a time the break on both the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. railways almost entirely suspended arrivals of produce, but even since communication has been restored, the quantities forthcoming have been for a port like Bombay quite insignificant. We have had a free supply of steam tonnage, and rates have receded to the unusually low level of 20s. for Wheat for Liverpool, but even at that steamers fail to get cargo, and a large number have had to go to other ports in ballast. The excessive dulness in the home markets for produce has no doubt helped largely to this state of things, but had our markets been at all fairly supplied, prices would have accommodated themselves to the situation. In this connection, the conservative policy of the railways in the matter of rates of freight has no doubt exercised a restrictive influence, and unless they take a more liberal view of the position it is very questionable whether we shall see much improvement in the immediate future. Already we hear reports from up-country that the existing large stocks of Wheat in the districts are likely to deter the cultivators from sowing that grain largely for the coming season, and once an absolute check to cultivation is given, it will be a work of considerable time to effect a change. With the opening of the storage pits up-country, we shall no doubt have some increase in supplies in the course of another month, but unless large crops are planted, holders in the districts will only part with their surplus stocks, and it is, therefore, a very difficult matter to estimate the probable extent of our export for the balance of the year. Imports have hung fire, in a great measure owing to the break in railway communication, but even since this has been restored the increase in activity has scarcely been what might have been anticipated. There has certainly been more doing, but it is very evident that stocks at the consuming centres previously had run a head of actual requirements. For some time back, however, shipments from home, to this side at least, have been on a very moderate scale, and this, coupled with the remarkably favourable accounts of the growing crops all over the country, affords fair grounds for anticipating a better enquiry later on. In any case, however, we must evidently wait for the Dewali before large demands can be counted upon, as the local dealers, having learned a lesson from the two previous seasons, are now much more inclined than formerly to regulate their orders by the extent of their actual wants. Money is cheap, in fact, almost a drug in the market, but at this part of the year, with the prospect of our export season setting in at no distant date, does not foster any increase in speculation. The effect on Sterling Exchange is necessarily depressing, but Shares are only firm without being particularly active, and Government Paper is dull, depressed by the prospect of the new loan.

MONEY.—We have seldom seen the market show greater symptoms of ease. In the past two weeks the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay has been increased by upwards of 46 lacs, and although the Directors have made no reduction in the official rates of discount, the open market quite reflects the position. On Government Paper short loans could now be had at 2 per cent., but even at that figure there are more lenders than borrowers, and to-day we learn that the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta have reduced their rates one per cent., bringing their minimum to 4 per cent. the same as the Bank of Bombay. The new loan of 2½ crores may impart some little steadiness to the market during November, but otherwise there is no strengthening influence apparent, and we look for very low rates of discount until after the [illegible] closing quotations for ready bills to-day are :—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7 15-16d., Telegraphic 1s. 7¾d., 3 months' sight 1s. 8¼d., Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8¼d. ; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 9-32d. ; Francs, 3 months' sight 2·14 per rupee.

For future delivery we quote an advance of 1-32d. for November and 1-16d. for December and later, but even at this difference sellers don't press business, the general feeling apparently being that we shall see a further decline before any reaction takes place.

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 5-32 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 7-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has ruled remarkably dull throughout the past ten days. As we anticipated when last writing the announcement of the new loan for 2½ crores for which tenders are invited on 1st November induced a very weak feeling on the resumption of business, and values in the interval have given way ⅝ to ½ per cent., closing quotations being :—Fours Rs. 99⅞ to ⅞ ; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 106¾. Only a very limited business has been done, and notwithstanding the extreme ease in money now apparent, the general anticipation is that the new loan of 4 per cent. will go at a comparatively low level, say Rs. 98 or under.

SHARES.—On the whole we have had a firm market, and rates with very few exceptions have gone in favour of holders. In *Banks* the only change is in Nationals, which are Rs. 2 higher at Rs. 96. Bank of Bombays are firm at Rs. 775, Agras at Rs. 132. In *Land* Companies, Port Cannings show an advance of Rs. 17½. *Press* Companies are all strong, owing to the favourable outturn of last season's working with the probability of another large crop to follow. Fort Press have advanced Rs. 125, Prince of Wales Rs. 40, and other Companies Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share. *Spinning and Weaving Mill* shares have all been in good request, and in a general way may be called Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 per share higher. The various Companies have all declared good dividends for the six months ending 30th June, varying from 10 to 15 per cent. per annum, and as there seems every prospect of the demand for Goods and Yarns improving owing to the favourable appearance of the crops a generally hopeful view is entertained regarding the future. The productive power has no doubt been materially increased of late, but at the same time new districts are rapidly being opened up, and we question whether the increase of production is in reality keeping pace with extending consumption. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Companies, Bombay Saw Mills show an advance of Rs. 7½, Bombay-Burmah Trading Co. of Rs. 90 in old and Rs. 27½ in new shares, Prince of Wales Fire Insurance of Rs. 20 per share.

PIECE-GOODS.—For some days after the departure of last mail, native holidays and the interruption in railway communication caused quite a suspension of the up-country demand, and next to nothing was done either from first or second hands. Latterly, however, an improved tone has been apparent, and although prices are no higher, clearances have been on a more extensive scale, the total for the ten days being put at about 2,500 packages. Up-country crop accounts may now be put down on the whole as very satisfactory, and shipments from home are not excessive, so that prospects on the whole are without question favourable. At the same time, there is no doubt a considerable surplus of old stocks to be worked off in the districts, and to effect this holders will have to accept moderate rates.

TWIST.—For English Yarns the demand has not been particularly active on the spot, and to arrive, prices from Manchester have brought out at somewhat easier rates, without however [illegible] any extensive business. Stocks are not [illegible] any material decline would probably [illegible] fair extent of buying. *Local* Yarns [illegible] better request. About 4,000 bales [illegible]hands during the ten days, and prices [illegible]16 anna per lb. higher.

[illegible]per.—Notwithstanding the ad-[illegible]en place at home, prices here [illegible]ent, on the contrary are, if [illegible]ier, and even at that only [illegible]g. In *Yellow Metal* trans-[illegible]uited, but rates are firm [illegible] *Iron* is still dull and [illegible] figures, stocks being

[illegible] business done to [illegible]rs of old Coals on [illegible]ades at very low [illegible]e bought very [illegible]mporters are [illegible] rates of [illegible]accepting [illegible]prices to [illegible] 15-12 [illegible]r ton

[illegible]me

"bear" sellers at something like ¼d. to ⅛d. per lb. under what contracts could be made at here. Under the circumstances it is scarcely a matter of surprise that there has been very little doing for export here latterly, especially when the limited extent and inferior quality of existing stocks here is taken into account. All round we should say the purchases of the past ten days do not amount to more than about 4,000 bales, made up mainly of strict F. G. F. Faizpore at Rs. 193 to Rs. 195, and G. F. Dharwar at Rs. 193½ per candy.

The arrivals from the districts continue small, and are bound to be so until the New Crop is available, every day showing more clearly how thoroughly the country was swept of supplies before the monsoon. Moreover, the Mills are not oversupplied with Cotton, and are paying very full prices for good qualities of Dholleras and Comptas.

Receipts show the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
For the 10 days	6,840	6,498	3,376
Since 1st September	18,062	13,338	15,136
Since 1st January	1,546,014	1,097,363	1,069,993

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 10,895 bales, making a total of 1,426,771 bales, as against 886,085 bales for the same period last year.

New Crop accounts continue remarkably favourable, and if nothing of an untoward character intervenes, we may look for a yield of about the same extent as last year, and probably pretty early in arrival. Except amongst natives nothing has yet been done in the way of contracts, but sellers would be willing to work on comparatively easy terms once matters were quite assured. Samples of New Bengals have already been received, and supplies may be looked for next month. Of Omras we may look for free arrivals in December, of Broach in February, and of Dholleras, so far as can at present be seen, in February.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without Commission :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Good Omras	Rs. 197—5 1/16d.	
F.G.F. do.	,, 188—4 27/32d.	
G.F. do.	,, 180—4 21/32d.	
Good Dhollera	,, 198—5 3/32d.	
F.G.F. do.	,, 185—4d.	
G.F. do.	,, 175—4 17/32d.	
F.G.F. Ginned Dharwar	,, 196—5 1/32d.	
Good Westerns	,, 183—4 23/32d.	
F.G.F. do.	,, 187—4 13/16d.	

WHEAT.—There are practically no supplies on the spot, and rates may be regarded as nominal. Receipts, however, will probably increase with the opening of the pits in another month, although in the existing state of affairs dealers do not appear to wish to anticipate matters by entering on forward contracts. Current nominal prices are :—No. 1 Soft White Rs. 32, No. 2 Rs. 30½ ; Soft Red Rs. 28, Hard Red Rs. 25½ to Rs. 26½ per candy.

OILSEEDS.—*Linseed* is in moderate supply, but the adverse home accounts have depressed prices of late, and after touching Rs. 5-11 the quotation has now receded to Rs. 5-9 per cwt. with few buyers. Of *Rapeseed* there are practically no stocks, and even at the enhanced rate of Rs. 6-11 for Guzerat there is nothing doing. In *New Gingelly* contracts have been made from Rs. 33½ to Rs. 34½ for December delivery of Mixed White, and sellers now ask Rs. 35 per candy. The crop is favourably spoken of.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-1-6
Carolas	,, 236
Mexican Dollars	,, 223
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	106-7 to 106-9
Gold Leaf	,, 19-4-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 19-4-9
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-4-9
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-5
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 18-14

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Inchmornish, 1,292 tons, Captain J. S. Day, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ethiopia, 1,314 tons, Captain J. Melville, sailed yesterday, for Goa and [illegible] the following [illegible] Mr. Pereira, Mr. [illegible] Mr. Gun-[illegible] and 13 [illegible]

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mirzapore, 1,[illegible] tons, Captain F. W. Atkinson, left Aden on the 20th instant, and arrived here this morning with the following [illegible]our [illegible] the [illegible]-[illegible]ages [illegible] gold [illegible]ges [illegible]over, [illegible]ass-[illegible]xes [illegible]ne, [illegible]es,

[illegible] box gold and gold [illegible] [illegible] and silver bars, 2 [illegible] boxes, 1 box gold and gold [illegible] [illegible] and silver bars, 2 cases [illegible] and [illegible] boxes, 1 box gold and gold [illegible] [illegible] and silver bars, 2 cases [illegible] and [illegible] boxes, 1 box gold and gold [illegible] [illegible] and silver bars, 2 cases [illegible] and [illegible] boxes, 1 box gold and gold [illegible] [illegible] and silver bars, 2 cases [illegible] and [illegible] boxes, 1 box gold and gold [illegible] [illegible] and silver bars, 2 cases [illegible] and [illegible] boxes, 1 box gold and gold [illegible] [illegible] and silver bars, 2 cases champagne, 3 packages [illegible] 122 cases beads, 3 packages [illegible] cases [illegible] cloth, 2 bales watches, 2 cases [illegible] cases chinaware, 25 packages [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO *via* SUEZ, SEPT. 28.

The 20th and 29th leave Cairo on Monday and Tuesday by train for Suez, and embark in the Serapis for Kurrachee. The bulk of the staff embark in the Serapis.

The 13th Lancers have been designated the Duke of Connaught's Own.

The 63rd have been ordered to Alexandria. The Seventy-ninth Highlanders remain at Cairo. Both, it is believed, will form part of the army of occupation.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

TROOPS UNDER ORDERS FOR INDIA.

LONDON, SEPT. 28, MORNING.

The 63rd, 95th, and 96th Regiments, besides a detachment of 21 Engineers, are under orders to embark at Suez for India.

NUMBER OF TROOPS NECESSARY IN EGYPT.

Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Edward Malet consider that 10,000 men is a sufficient force to maintain order in Egypt.

THE TRIAL OF THE REBELS.

A court-martial has been appointed at Cairo and Alexandria to try the cases submitted by the Egyptian Commission.

An amnesty will be issued to all subaltern officers concerned in the rebellion.

BAKER PASHA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 27.

Baker Pasha has started for Egypt to assume his new duties without awaiting the Sultan's acceptance of his resignation.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 28.

The s. s. Lombardy, with the outward English mails of the 15th instant, left here for Bombay at 2 p. m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 28.

Mail-steamers Ancona and Gwalior, from Bombay, arrived yesterday.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyds S. N. Co.'s s. s. Vorwaerts, from Hongkong, left for Bombay to-day.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed flat. Surats weak.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
The Manchester market has been flat.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8
4 per cents. Rupee Paper	83
4½ per cent. do.	89
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	99⅞
½ per cent. French Rentes	115
Bar Silver	51 13-16
Oriental Bank Shares	£17-10
Chartered Bank Shares	£24-10
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£19
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£54-10

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China pays a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the past half-year.

Arrival—Empire.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 28.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Vi* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, interruted beyond Amoy.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted beyond Hongkong. *Via* Amoor interrupted beyond Amoy.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 27.

At 10 p.m. ... ... 77·4

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

" 6 a.m.	76·1
" 10 a.m.	82·3
" 2 p.m.	85·0
" 4 p.m.	83·7

SIR W. WEDDERBURN, Bart., Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona, goes on privilege leave for six weeks.

COLONEL G. J. MELLIS and Mr. J. E. Kohiyar have been appointed by Government Justices of the Peace for the town and island of Bombay.

MAJOR E. G. WACE has been appointed Commissioner of Agriculture in the Punjab, with the designation of Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture.

IT is said that Government is in negotiation with some very substantial capitalists at home on the subject of the Bengal Iron Works, which may thus very likely be set going again with a fund amounting to half a million sterling at their back.

THE *Jam-i-Jamshed* suggests that the Indian Contingent on its return to this country should be received with befitting welcome as a mark of our appreciation of their good service. The native paper thinks that it is the paramount duty of the leading natives to take up the idea.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, after considering the report of the committee appointed to consider the various matters relating to the reconstitution of the Simla Municipality, has decided that no elections can be held this season, as many important points have yet to be settled.

MR. JOHN HAY GRANT, late Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and at present on furlough, is appointed Senior Collector, and posted to the Kanara Collectorate, in succession to Mr. A. R. Macdonald, who has resigned the service. Mr. Macdonald joined the Bombay Civil Service in 1856. He has been Senior Collector and Magistrate of Kanara since June, 1877.

THERE was only one death from cholera in Bombay city last week. The total death-rate was 27·23 per thousand per annum. The number of deaths from cholera reported in the districts was 74, namely, 31 in the Satara collectorate, 13 in Kaira, 11 each in Ahmednagar and Sholapore, 6 in Poona, and 2 in Belgaum. We are glad to see that the disease appears to be dying out everywhere. The mortality was much less last week, than for some months previously.

WE are informed that there will be a race meeting at Baroda during the Christmas week, the 26th, 28th, and 30th December being the days selected. On the 27th of the some month H. H. the Gaekwar will have completed the first year of his actual rule, and it is perhaps in order that he may be back on the anniversary that the Minister, Sir T. Madavarao, is now starting for Madras on three months' leave, a well-earned holiday. Kazi Shahuddin, C. I. E., takes up the duties of the post, as he has previously done on similar occasions.

THE Calcutta Chamber of Commerce has succeeded in obtaining an extension of the time fixed for the departure of the special train with the English mail which is sent to overtake the ordinary train on the Great Indian Peninsula line, on days when the steamer arrives late. Hitherto the limit has been 9 p.m. If the steamer is not signalled by that time, the special is not despatched, and the mails, if they come in half an hour later, have to wait in Bombay for twenty-one hours. The time has now been moved on to mid-night.

AN up-country paper points out a curious mistake in the remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab on the general health of the province for the week ending August 26. Paragraph 6 begins :—"Thirty-two thousand and thirteen deaths were registered in the province amongst infants under one year of age." The picture thus drawn of infant mortality would be too shocking were it not that consolation is found in the details. These, it seems, give 1,797 males and 1,416 females, and the total thus sinks to 3,213 instead of 32,013.

THE proposal to establish a Provident and Widows' and Orphans' Fund for the benefit of the upper subordinates of the Public Works Department is said to be under the favourable consideration of Government. The Government of Madras, presumably at the suggestion of the Government of India, has called on the local honorary secretary of the scheme to re-submit the rules of the Fund, together with such modifications and suggestions as may have occurred to the Committee since the scheme was first submitted to Government.

WITH reference to the bestowal of peerages on Admiral Seymour and Sir Garnet Wolseley, the *Englishman* says :—It seems to us simply a lowering of the value of rewards of this kind when they can be obtained for services so comparatively insignificant. It is to be hoped that it forms no part of the lavish generosity of a Government who are devoutly thankful for the abrupt termination of one of the acute stages of this Egyptian business, to saddle the people of India with any part of the sum needful to meet the peerage annuities of the two newly created peers. No one grudges the honours, we imagine, but most sensible and temperate men will question the wisdom of such great rewards for such insignificant achievements as those for which they have been bestowed.

THE recent collapse of railway bridges in the Bombay Presidency, in consequence, it would seem, of bad masonry originally put into them, will, says the *Pioneer*, suggest the idea that the contractors must have been criminally, and the supervising engineers very culpably, careless about the character of the work put in at the time these bridges were built. "But we hear that a good deal of masonry on the G. I. P. suffered at the time of its construction from the inexperience of the contractors, rather than from fraudulent neglect on their part. Certain precautions, which should have been taken during construction, were overlooked. In this way some bridges have since had to be re-constructed. Where the G. I. P. crosses the Taptee, for example, the piers of a former bridge may be seen still standing isolated in the river beside the existing structure. And the great viaduct on the Bore Ghaut incline gave way twelve or fourteen years ago, and was rebuilt. It is to be hoped that the bad pieces of work by this time may have been all picked out, and that it may not be left to future passenger trains to discover any more. The whole of the Abna should certainly be rebuilt."

THE appeal in the case of the Salvation Army leaders who were fined on Monday for disobeying the orders of the police in regard to the dispersion of their procession, was heard yesterday afternoon by Mr. Justice Kemball and Mr. Justice Pinhey. Mr. Inverarity appeared for the Salvationists, and argued their case at considerable length, urging that the Commissioner of Police had power only to regulate, not to prohibit, a procession ; also that improper evidence had been taken by the convicting Magistrate, and that the so-called assembly did not really consist of five persons. Their Lordships declined, however, to call for the papers in the case. "Major" Tucker and his lieutenants were released last evening from the lock-up, a friend having paid their fines. Their goods which did not amount in value to more than Rs. 100 had been distrained, but some kind friends bought the articles in for the Salvationists. "Major" Tucker hopes now to make some amicable arrangement with the police, and appears anxious to effect a compromise in the matter of processions. He speaks in the highest terms of the kindness and consideration shown him by the members of "the force." It will be seen from an advertisement published in another column that the Army promise some rich and peculiar spiritual treats within a few days. One of the great attractions held out is the arrival of Mrs. "Major" Tucker with reinforcements.

JOHN CRAWFORD, one of the last of the Trafalgar heroes, died on Sept. 7 at Easthaven, near Dundee, in the ninety-fifth year of his age. He joined the navy when a boy, and was present at the battle of Trafalgar, where he lost one of his arms.

MUCH indignation has been excited in a certain section of French society by the refusal of the Archbishop of Paris to allow the body of M. de Massas (killed in a duel) to be brought within the church to receive the funeral rites. To Englishmen, the *Daily Telegraph* remarks, the Catholic Church will seem to be in the right side. It can scarcely better employ the spiritual terrors which it still wields than by directing them against the fashionable form of murder. Duellists must not complain if they suffer the fate which for actors was once inevitable, and to which rationalists are still liable.

THE shooting by the British rifle team sent to America at the practice on September 6 created much astonishment. The most remarkable score of the day was that of Major Humphrey, who made 98 points out of a possible 105 at the first stage of short ranges. There has been no parallel for this in the records of military shooting in America. At the long distance the first twelve of the British team scored 1,039 points out of a possible 1,200. The Americans shot only at the long ranges, and were sixty-six points behind the British. At the thousand yards' range the highest twelve in both the teams were alike.

AT the conclusion of some recent Russian military manœuvres at Ischora recently the sappers threw a bridge over a deep ravine, at the bottom of which ran a stream of water. The Emperor, Empress, and Cesarewitch passed over it safely, but immediately afterwards it gave way, and a number of persons fell into the ravine, among others the Grand Duke Michael, General Kostandi, and M. Wannowski, Minister of War. The latter was so much injured that he will be obliged to keep his bed for some time. The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* says it is believed there is little doubt that the bridge was a torpedo shell exploding which had been placed in the river with the intention of injuring the Emperor.

THE first experiment of lighting sections of New York with Edison's incandescent electric lamps was made successfully on September 4. Mr. Edison has laid eighteen miles of wire in pipes, and has placed 16,000 lamps in stores and offices. Five thousand lamps along six miles of wire were burning on that night, the circuit including the *Times* and *Herald* buildings and some large offices. In all of these, the *Daily News* correspondent says, the light was soft, perfectly steady, and seemed more evenly distributed than from gas burners, while it gave out only a fifteenth of the heat of gas. The expense will be a trifle less. The lamp circuits have a porcelain shade over an air-tight pear-shaped ground-glass globe four inches in diameter, in which is a carbon horse-shoe. All the subscribers expressed satisfaction with the experiment. Lights half a mile from the supply station burned as brightly as those in the station. When the work in the section is completed 22,000 lamps will be supplied from one station.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 27.—The general decrease of pressure noticed yesterday continues over Southern India and Burmah, but in the north it has ceased, and at most stations the barometer is rising. The shallow depression is still shown over the north of the Bay of Bengal and south as far as Vizagapatam. Over the greater part of the Peninsula light westerly and north-westerly winds are blowing, while in the Punjab the wind is variable, and in Assam and Burmah easterly. The air generally is damper than yesterday, but in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and Rajputana the skies are almost cloudless. Over Southern India and the eastern Peninsula there is much cloud, and rain has fallen in the west, south, and over Burmah. Rain today :—Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, and Thyetmyo between 1½ and 1 inch ; Akola, Negapatam, Mercara, and Diamond Island, ½ inch or over. Previously, Salem and Ahmednuggar had about ½ inch.

THE COMET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "John" says he saw the comet in the east, like.

The devil
With his wooden hoe and shovel
Digging up potatoes,
With his tail cocked up !

And he adds that it seemed to be setting westward.

Jack riding with his face to the horse's tail does not get the horse to go tail first, and I don't see how "John" could get a comet to tail first. Does he mean that the comet was setting in the west ? How could a comet in the east be setting in the west ? If he means that the course of the comet was westward—tail first—I would suggest that the pace of a comet, although fast, is not fast enough to be twigged with the naked eye.

DICK.

THE DIRECTOR OF MARINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—*Apropos* of Captain Brent's resignation and the causes thereof, there is an old Bankshall yarn of Blue-jacket *vs.* Shellback which is worth remembering.

About a generation ago the head Marine Officer in the Bankshall, Calcutta, went home sick. The second in the department was too unpolished a diamond to be promoted to the position even temporarily. The Government thereupon appointed to the post a well-known and well-related Colonel, who happened to be waiting for an appointment at the time. This was very galling to the department, all nautical men, and no opportunity was lost of quietly resenting it.

On one occasion the gallant Colonel had gone to the Sandheads for a month's cruise in one of the pilot brigs in search of sea-breezes, and to look after the department generally at its most distant point. The first morning he was on board the brig he was up early, and sauntering round the decks came to the fore-hatchway, where a gang of lascars, under the chief mate's directions, were re-lashing a spare anchor to the staunchion in the hold. "Good morning, Mr.——" said the Colonel. "What are you doing with that anchor ?" "Oh ! we are only taking a sheepshank in it," replied the Mate. "All right," said the Colonel ; "bear a hand about it."

The Colonel did not see the joke. You might as well try to take a figure-of-eight knot in a mill chimney as a sheepshank in an anchor.

In the Marine Department the Colonel was afterwards spoken of as Colonel Sheepshank. Every nautical man, and most other people, can understand the amount of friction there must be in a naval department under a military head. A rope-yarn over a nail is nothing to it.

L.

Holloway's Pills.—Nervousness and want of Energy.—When first the nerver feel unstrong, and listlessness supplants energy, it is the right time to take some alterative as Holloway's Pills to prevent disorder running into disease. These excellent Pills correct all irregularities and weaknesses. They act so kindly, yet so energetically on the functions of digestion and assimilation, that the whole body is revived, the blood is rendered richer and purer, the muscles become firmer and stronger, and the nervous and absorbent systems are invigorated. These Pills are suitable for all classes and all ages. They have a most marvellous effect on persons who are out of condition ; they soon rectify whatever is in fault, restore strength to the body and confidence to the mind.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is to be hoped that the Salvation Army will soon leave Bombay. Their presence here is sufficient to cause innumerable disturbances and rows. Major Tucker and his companions, no doubt, are good people, and they have benevolent feelings. But the way they take to gain the hearts of people will soon make them objects of ridicule and hatred. The Major prides himself on having heard no abusive epithet, but those who have lived long enough in Bombay to know the place thoroughly cannot but expect a riot if the Salvationists are allowed to parade the streets. The Hindus will not care much about their processions, but the followers of Mahomet will not suffer themselves to be called "sinners." Was it not for an insignificant pamphlet that Bombay was visited by a riot in 1874 ? We may expect a riot more serious than the last one, if the Major and his fellow-officers continue to pace the streets of Bombay ! The first entry of the Army into one of the Mahomedan quarters will be attended by a serious collision. The Rev. Mr. Mody remembers being stoned some years ago by the roughs of the town, and he owes safety solely to the vigilance of the police. Under these circumstances, Sir Frank is right in stopping the farce of processions and banners and music.

A FRIEND OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think that unprejudiced Englishmen of all creeds will regret that the so-called "Army" should have invaded India. The most certain method of defeating their object will be to refuse them the notoriety they evidently covet, as witness Mr. Tucker's prompt appearance in the Bombay Police Court. A very slight study of the history of the origin and progress of Christianity would convince most right-minded people that the particular phase of this creed that they represent is about the last that is likely to succeed in this country or that we ought to wish to succeed. Christianity was found ed in an Eastern country by a Jew. It did not begin to spread until His death, but after that event the votaries of the creed dispersed in various directions, preaching it with a success unparalleled in recent times ; for we learn from the Acts of the Apostles that daily additions were made to the Church : thus plainly showing that there is nothing in Christianity as originally founded repugnant to Eastern feelings or habits of thought. Moreover, Buddhism and Christianity are closely allied in their ethics. Both inculcate self-sacrifice and purity of life, and we all know how Buddhism has increased. Compare these results with the miserable outcome of the missionary labours in India during the last century. How can we account for the difference ? Simply because the Christianity that has been introduced into India is not the Christianity that within a few years gained crowds of converts throughout Greece and Asia Minor. It is a universal fact throughout nature that ramifications tend to depart from the parent stock. In this case we have Christianity spreading over the Romish Empire and deviating considerably from the same creed as established among the Greek and Slav races. Again, as the Roman type spread over Europe, the Teuton races developed an offshoot of their own called Protestantism, while the Latin races adhered to the Romish type. What Protestantism has led to we see in the three hundred and odd sects now acknowledged (vide Whitaker's Almanac), and it is the last offshoot thereof, and presumably therefore the one least like the original stock that we have to deal with now, in the Salvation Army. Even a former Indian Civil servant can delude himself with the idea that natives will adopt the travestie of Christianity as delivered by him because he adopts a yellow costume and a caricature of military organization and rides on a bullock-cart through the streets accompanied by a bugle and tambourine. The introduction of women, too, is in the worst possible taste. We all know the functions universally attributed to females as accompany armies, and it is difficult to speak with moderation of the cruelty that exposes a woman ignorant of native ideas on the subject to such a misconstruction of her motives. The remedy, I think, lies with the press. If the movements are ignored it will either collapse or else greatly modify itself, and perhaps lose some of its more objectionable features. If not it will in all likelihood lead to disturbances, particularly if emissaries are allowed to be despatched up-country. One thing we may feel pretty sure of, namely, that it will neither increase the credit of the native or the believers in Christianity.

H.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The disgraceful way in which the members of the Salvation Army have been treated since their arrival in Bombay does not reflect much credit upon our police force. I think it a shame that while Gunputties and other native processions should be allowed to parade through the streets with their unearthly music, and making as much noise as they possibly can, the harmless and peaceable "Muktifauj," which is endeavouring to do good, is prohibited from walking, much less singing, through the streets. The moulvies, eager to defend the religion of Mohammed, have commenced haranguing their devoted followers on the same plain on which the "Salvation Army" are accustomed to preach, and are evidently prejudicing the minds of the Musulmans against the "Muktifauj," and inciting them to prevent its doing any good.

Last evening (the 26th) I was witness to an outrage which, if perpetrated on any native preachers in England, would assuredly have led to a serious disturbance, but which, when committed on the members of the Salvation Army—Englishmen and Englishwomen, be it known—passed unnoticed by the police, viz., the throwing of sugar-cane by preachers by some Mussulman rowdies, which outrage should, I think, have been looked into by the police.

If such things are allowed to go on, and the protection of the constabulary refused to the "Muktifauj," the natives will undoubtedly think that Christian preachers may be insulted with impunity, and that Englishmen have no love for, or interest in the furtherance of, their own religion.

Though not a member of the Army myself, I am inclined to believe that they are capable of doing much good, and so should receive police protection, or at least toleration.

Sept. 27. A CASUAL OBSERVER.

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your statement that the decision of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee in the Salvation Army case "will receive the approval of all sensible people" is, no doubt, correct, as far as the case goes, when viewed from the police standpoint, that interference of the police was necessary, and that there was likely to be rioting. But I fancy very many "sensible people" smile at the idea of rioting, or any sort of trouble, from the Salvationists, if the police will let them alone. The bare statement of the police that the Mahomedans were preparing to get up a riot should not have been accepted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and I fancy such a statement would have been contradicted by witnesses, had "Major" Tucker employed a solicitor. I think very many "sensible people" think that the police have been too officious, and it looks, I fancy, to many "sensible people" as though the police were determined to get up a case against the Salvationists. "Major" Tucker's reply to Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee (who, by the way, appears to be very fond of lecturing) was very good. "It is among these people that I should like to see you work." "Yes, your Worship, if the police only give us a chance." One of the leading native papers in Bombay censures Mr. Dosabhoy for lecturing, and laughs at the idea of rioting, &c., And if the natives are not good judges of the character of natives, who are good judges ?

Sept. 28. LEX.

APPELLATE COURT.—SEPTEMBER 28.

(Before Mr. Justice KEMBALL and Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

THIS was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Magistrate, who convicted, on Thursday, three of the officers of the Salvation Army, of the offences of continuing in an unlawful assembly after it had been ordered to disperse, and disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishankar, and Dinshaw, appeared for the applicants ; and Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, Public Prosecutor, for the Government.

Mr. Inverarity.—I am instructed to present a petition and move on behalf of "Major" Tucker, "Lieutenant" Norman, and "Lieutenant" (Miss) Thomson, the officers of the Salvation Army, who were convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framji.

Mr. Justice Kemball.—Under what section do you move ?

Mr. Inverarity.—I move under section 147 of Act X. of 1875, which says : "Whenever it appears to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras, or Bombay that the direction hereinafter mentioned will promote the ends of justice, it may direct the transfer to itself of any particular case from any criminal court situate within the local limits of its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction; and the High Court shall have power to determine the case so transferred, and to quash or affirm any conviction or other proceeding, which may have been had therein, but so that the same be not quashed for want of form, but on the merits only." I think the rule is that all applications made under this section are to be disposed of by judges on the Appellate Side of the High Court.

Mr. Justice Kemball.—Has sufficient notice been given to the prosecution in this case ?

Mr. Inverarity.—Sufficient notice has not been given. The prosecution are here, and I do not think they have any objection on that ground.

Mr. Lang.—We had notice yesterday evening that an application would be made ; but we only got the petition this morning. I have not yet seen the petition, and I do object to have the matter decided just now.

Mr. Inverarity.—We do not ask to have the matter decided just now. I ask the court under section 147 for a transfer of the case.

Mr. Justice Kemball.—We cannot make any order unless twenty-four hours have elapsed between the giving of the notice to the prosecution and the hearing of this application. Section 181 of the Presidency Magistrates' Act VI. of 1877 is clear on the point.

Mr. Inverarity.—Then I move for a rule *nisi* asking your Lordships to hear the matter to-morrow. It is a case in which the defendants have been sentenced to imprisonment—one of them for a fortnight—and they are in custody ; and if they have been wrongly convicted, as I submit they are then it is desirable that the application should be heard as soon as possible.

The court intimated that no order could be made, under section 181.

Mr. Lang said that the prosecution had received the notice in the case at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, stating that an application would be made before Mr. Justice Latham that morning under section 147 of the Act. With regard to the prisoners being in jail, the prosecution had not the slightest objection to their being released on their giving security and bail in their own recognisances.

Mr. Justice Pinhey said that the fine originally inflicted upon the defendants was very small ; but they declined to pay it, evidently preferring to go to jail.

Mr. Inverarity.—Your Lordship is mistaken in thinking that they have any desire to remain in jail. At the same time, they do not wish to pay the fine.

Mr. Justice Pinhey remarked that they could have as well paid the fine.

Mr. Inverarity.—I do not think that the court has any right to call upon the accused to select one alternative punishment in preference to another.

Mr. Lang.—I received the petition just after I came into court. I do not wish—I have not the slightest desire—that the accused should be kept in jail while this matter is pending, and we are perfectly prepared to consent to their being released on their giving an undertaking that they will not repeat in the meantime what the magistrate has declared to be an offence.

It was then arranged that the matter should be heard at 4 o'clock afternoon in the—twenty hours after the giving of the notice, as required by law.

The following is the petition of "Major" Tucker, "Lieut." Norman, and "Lieut." (Miss) Thomson, "now in custody at the Girgaum Police Court."

Sheweth, that your Lordship's petitioners (members of the Salvation Army), at the instance of the police of Bombay, on the 25th of September were charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Second Presidency Magistrate, with committing offences against the form of section 151 and 188 of the Penal Code, in that on the 25th instant your petitioners did knowingly join and continue in an assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, after such assembly had been lawfully commanded to disperse ; and also on the said date, knowing an order had been legally promulgated by a public servant directing them to abstain from a certain act, disobeyed it, and thereby caused, or tended to cause, a riot or affray ; and that also on that date your petitioners behaved in a disorderly manner in a public place.

2. That the prosecution was conducted by H. Cleveland, Esq., the Public Prosecutor, but your petitioners were not represented by any professional gentleman.

3. On the 27th instant the said Presidency Magistrate delivered his judgment and committed your petitioners under sections 151 and 188 of the Penal Code and sentenced your first-named petitioner to pay a fine of Rs. 50, and in default of payment to suffer imprisonment for fourteen days, and your petitioners to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each, and in default of payment to suffer imprisonment for seven days each.

4. That the act from which your petitioners were called upon to desist, and which direction they are found to have disobeyed, was, as your petitioners understand, to take down the flag which your first-named petitioner carried in his hand, and to desist from singing, which your petitioners were doing while walking along the said road in marching order.

5. That beyond formally protesting against the legality of the proceedings of the police, and refusing to obey before their arrest, your petitioners' behaviour was not in any manner disorderly.

6. That immediately after the Presidency Magistrate passed the aforesaid sentence upon your petitioners, they instructed Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishankar, and Dinshaw to apply, and, as your petitioners believe, they did apply, for a copy of his Worship's notes of the evidence which has not yet been furnished to them, and your petitioners are, therefore, unable to annex a copy of the same.

8. Your petitioners are likewise not in a position to annex a copy of the evidence recorded in this case, and they, therefore, crave leave to refer, if necessary, to the report of the case which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* newspaper of the 26th instant, which your petitioners believe to be substantially correct.

9. Your petitioners arrived in Bombay by the mail-steamer Ancona on the 19th instant.

10. After their arrival in Bombay your petitioners received notice of the police intention to go in procession along the public streets in Bombay, and a licence to play music in the streets was given to them : but such licence was, however, afterwards withdrawn by the Commissioner of Police, and with the exception of the permission to the accused Norman having played on a cornet during their first procession, for which he was fined Rs. 20 by his Worship, the Second Presidency Magistrate, there has been no attempt made by the members of the Salvation Army to play music in the streets.

11. That the members of the Salvation Army, feeling aggrieved by the action taken by the police in proceeding against the assembly, your petitioner named petitioner applied to the Commissioner of Police to furnish him with a copy of his order, but the Commissioner of Police refused to comply with your said first-mentioned petitioner's request.

12. Your petitioners understand that the Commissioner of Police had given instructions to his subordinates not to allow the members of the Salvation Army to parade the streets in procession either with or without music, even though they should have expressed their willingness to comply with any directions that might be given them by the police to regulate their procession.

13. Your petitioners are advised that their conviction by the said Presidency Magistrate is contrary to law for the following reasons, namely—

(*a.*) That the Commissioner of Police had no authority whatever to prohibit your petitioners (three of the members of the Salvation Army) from marching in procession, whatever may be his powers for regulating such procession.

(*b.*) That there is no law by which the Commissioner of Police had the power to prohibit your petitioners (three individuals) from singing while walking along the public streets with a banner.

(*c.*) That no evidence whatever was tendered of any rules made by the Commissioner under section 77 of Act XXIII. of 1856, nor was it stated that any such rules existed.

(*d.*) Your petitioners contend that there is no evidence that they joined or continued in an assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace after such assembly had been lawfully commanded to disperse, the fact being that your petitioners were walking along the streets, and other people followed them, who dispersed immediately on their being ordered to do so.

(*e.*) Your petitioners also contend that the assembly was not unlawful, nor was it likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace.

(*f.*) That the said Presidency Magistrate has erred in allowing secondary evidence of the contents of the written order alleged to have been given to the police officer by the Commissioner of Police to be received by the prosecution in the case against your petitioners on the said twenty-fourth day of September instant, and with the disobedience of which order your petitioners were charged before and convicted by the said Presidency Magistrate.

(*g.*) Your petitioners contend that even if such order was given and signed by the Commissioner of Police he had no jurisdiction to issue such order.

(*h.*) Your petitioners contend that the Deputy Commissioner of Police was not duly empowered to promulgate the order which your petitioners are charged with having disobeyed.

(*i.*) Your petitioners contend that their disobedience of the order directing them to abstain from the act of walking along the public street singing, with a banner, did not cause nor did tend it to cause obstruction, annoyance, or injury to any person lawfully employed, nor was it calculated to cause or tend to cause a riot or affray.

Your petitioners submit that their conviction is against the weight of evidence.

Your petitioners pray that your Lordships will be pleased to send for the papers and records of this case and quash the conviction and sentences passed on your petitioners, or make such other order in the case as the justice of the case may require, and that your Lordships will be pleased to stay execution of the said sentence in the meantime, on such terms as your Lordships may think fit to impose upon your petitioners.

And your petitioners will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

Mr. Inverarity appeared in the afternoon at 4 o'clock to make his motion for the transfer of the case to the High Court. The learned counsel handed in the judgment of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, as reported in the *Bombay Gazette*, stating that the magistrate had certified that it was correct.

Mr. Inverarity then said.—The points arising in this case are several. I think your Lordships will not be at present in a position to go into the merits of the case. But you will see whether I have sufficient grounds to justify the court in transferring the case to itself. All that I have to do to-day is to make out a *primâ facie* case, showing that we have several points to urge against the conviction by the magistrate.

Mr. Justice Kemball.—Do you admit any of the facts set forth in the Magistrate's judgment ?

Mr. Inverarity.—We do not admit them *en bloc*. In the first place, I may say that the persons for whom I appear are members of what is called the Salvation Army, and they propose to walk through the streets with their flag, and singing hymns. When the fact of their peregrinations came to the knowledge of Sir Frank Souter, he prohibited them from going in procession. My first point is that the order was not produced. By section 77 of Act XIII. of 1856, the Commissioner of Police is authorized to regulate all processions, fixing their time, and the routes through which they should proceed.

Mr. Justice Kemball.—I think the charge in this case is that Mr. Tucker and his colleagues being members of an unlawful assembly, were ordered by the police to disperse, but they did not disperse.

Mr. Inverarity.—That is one of the charges.

Mr. Justice Kemball.—The real point in the case appears to be whether there was an assembly consisting of five or more persons.

Mr. Inverarity.—There are many other points in the case which must be taken into consideration. I admit that one of the charges against the accused was that they did not disperse when called upon by the Deputy Commissioner of Police to do so. The conviction on that point depends upon whether the officer had any power to order the assembly to disperse.

Mr. Justice Kemball.—The question really resolves itself into these points, whether there was an assembly of five or more persons ; whether the police had authority to order the assembly to disperse ; and whether the assembly was likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace.

Mr. Inverarity.—One of the charges against the accused was that they disobeyed the directions of the Commissioner of Police. The Magistrate takes this point into consideration when convicting the accused. But I think that the Magistrate ought not to have done so, in view of the evidence adduced in the case. Mr. Dosabhoy says that they disobeyed Sir Frank Souter's order. We find these words in his judgment : "By section 77 of Act XIII. of 1856, the Commissioner of Police is authorised to regulate the conduct of all assemblies and processions in the public roads, streets, or thoroughfares, and to direct by what route such processions may pass. Under the authority of this section, Sir Frank Souter had forbidden the Salvationists' procession parading the public roads and streets with their banner, and singing. This order was personally communicated to Major Tucker in the clearest possible manner by an officer second only to the Commissioner himself ; but Major Tucker said that he would not obey, and, as events showed, he did not obey. When the procession had thus in wilful defiance of the express orders of the Commissioner of Police, proceeded to a considerable distance, the Deputy Commissioner met them, and fearing a disturbance of the public peace, ordered the accused, who were singing and carrying their banner, to disperse ; but they refused and continued to walk on as before. For thus knowingly continuing in an assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, after such assembly had been lawfully commanded to disperse, and for disobedience to an order duly promulgated by a public servant, a disobedience which was calculated to produce a riot or affray, the accused stand charged under sections 151 and 181." I say that the Magistrate has treated the Deputy Commissioner's order to disperse as the promulgation of the order given by the Commissioner of Police. That does not appear to me to be a correct view of the case. The accused were convicted under section 151 with having on the 24th instant knowingly joined and continued in an assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, after such assembly had been lawfully commanded to disperse. Now we say that there is no evidence whatever to show that the three accused "knowingly joined or continued in an assembly of five or more persons." In the first place, there was no assembly. The evidence, which is given, will show that the three accused were walking along the streets singing. They had following them a number of people, said by the Magistrate in his judgment to consist of some fifty or sixty persons. But I say that that is not an "assembly." An "assembly" means a company of persons assembled on one spot ; and it is clear that the word is not included in the case of persons walking along the streets, with others following them. If it did, it would be absolutely impossible to leave an assembly if they all chose to take the same direction when commanded to disperse. The definition of "assembly" in Webster's Dictionary is "a company of persons collected together in one place and usually for some common purpose." I say then that the persons collected must be stationary. When I say "stationary," I do not mean that they should not make a muscle (laughter), but that they should be practically in one place, and must not be walking down the streets. Otherwise, as I have said, it would be impossible to leave an assembly if all went along the same road. You are not obliged to go in a particular direction when you are ordered to disperse ; and if "Major" Tucker had continued walking down the street, after he and his colleagues were ordered to disperse, they did not move.

Mr. Justice Kemball.—Did they not actually refuse to disperse ?

Mr. Inverarity.—Mr. Smith gave the order to disperse ; and it is in evidence that as soon as the order was given the people who followed dispersed ; there were then the three accused left, who did not form an assembly. Whatever the number of people collected at first, when they were ordered to disperse they did not remain on the spot an assembly of five or more persons. This is what appears in the second column of the *Bombay Gazette*'s report of the case. Mr. Brewin says in his evidence that he was walking behind and saw the Rev. Mr. Gladwyn, who was attired in a costume somewhat similar ; and with him was Mrs. Gladwyn, who wore a ribbon with "Muktifauz" (Salvation Army) on it. I observed no one else. Mr. and Mrs. Gladwyn were 30 or 40 yards behind 'Major' Tucker. I was between the parties. They walked into Falkland-road, singing at intervals. They changed the hymn. They first stopped in Falklandroad to make way for a Gunpatti procession coming out of one of the lanes. By that time about 40 or 50 people were round about 'Major' Tucker and his party. The natives surrounded them. Mr. and Mrs. Gladwyn still kept 30 or 40 yards behind. The other witnesses, who had passed across Falkland-road, and entered a bye-lane immediately opposite the lane which they had come out of. The Salvation Army were then about 50 yards from the junction of the bye-lane with Falkland-road, at which they halted in their arriving at the junction of the five roads, the Deputy Commissioner came up and requested those who were singing to desist from doing so. 'Major' Tucker and 'Lieutenants' Norman and Thomson were then singing. 'Major' Tucker said he could not comply with the request, and continued walking and singing. The Deputy Commissioner placed himself in front of 'Major' Tucker, and addressed an audience of 30 or 40 people assembled, and told them to disperse." So your Lordship sees that there is no request to the three individuals in particular to disperse, and when the crowd dispersed there was no assembly. Mr. Smith also says, "They (the Salvationists) were then singing, and I stopped the procession and told them to disperse."

Mr. Justice Kemball.—Well, they were told to disperse.

Mr. Inverarity.—Not independently of the rest. They were ordered to disperse along with the rest of the crowd.

Mr. Justice Pinhey.—You yourself say, as it appears from the petition, that you refused to disperse.

Mr. Lang.—"Major" Tucker said he was

ing Mills. He gets about Rs. 150 as secretary to the mills. I don't think he draws Rs. 300 a month. The Bania won't pay that amount even for a good secretary—penny wise and pound foolish. (Laughter.) I think Rs. 200 a month would be wanted for the gentleman's own family. (Is shown an account in Hormarjee's book.) I have not seen this account before. Hormarjee did not speak to me about it. I see from the entries that, since Mr. Ardasir's death, moneys have been paid in charity by Hormarjee. In July and August last, the payments appear to have amounted to about Rs. 4,000. The apparent falling off in the produce of the Coorla estate is not real; and consequently the total income of the estate shown in this statement ought to be increased by more than Rs. 1,000 in each year. Rose Cottage has never been insured.

Mr. Inverarity.—The trustees will have to do it.

Mr. Lang.—They will do nothing of the kind.

Cross-examination continued.—Lowjee Castle was only insured last year.

The Judge.—Rose Cottage, and Bounty-Hall, and the other bungalows are not necessary for Mrs. Ardasir. They cost money.

Mr. Lang.—We are not going to keep them and pay for the establishment of servants, &c. She may go there if she likes.

Mr. Inverarity.—The trustees are bound to keep them in repair under the will.

Cross-examination continued.—I have put down Rs. 2,500 for repairs to all the buildings.

The witness's cross-examination was not finished at the rising of the court.

THE "DE BENE ESSE" EXAMINATIONS.

MEHERBAI, Mrs. Ardasir, who was examined *de bene esse* at Lowjee Castle on the 13th instant from 7-30 a.m. till 6-30 p.m., said among other things.—I am the widow of Mr. Ardasir. I remember the will of 1877 that Mr. Cleveland saw me about. Before that will was made, he told me such things as I inquired about touching the disposition of his property. I made all such suggestions regarding that will as occurred to me and I wished to be made. A draft of that will was read to me by Mr. Cleveland, and Hormusjee Master interpreted it to me. I remember my husband making a codicil to that will about that time. My eldest son is Hormarjee. I was very anxious he should get into the firm. I used to speak to my husband a good deal about it. Whenever I had time I used to tell Master he should try and persuade my husband to take Hormarjee into the firm. I succeeded in getting Hormarjee into the firm. In 1878, before going to Mahableshwar, I remember my husband signing a power of attorney in favour of Hormarjee. I don't remember who told me of it at this distance of time. I think Master, as well as my husband, told me of it. My husband said, "I have determined to go to Mahableshwar, and have given opwer in some respects to Hormarjee. Do you now be ready to go." Master told me something that frightened me. I don't remember at this distance of time all that he said, but he said the power was very strong. I spoke to my husband about it at Mahableshwar. In speaking to my husband I concealed the name of Master and mentioned some third person, as at that time Master was in my confidence. Master asked me not to mention his name, for if I did Hormarjee would become his enemy. I did not tell all about the power to my husband. I did not want to disturb him, as he had gone to Mahableshwar for his health; but I said I had heard that the power was such that he could sell even Lowjee Castle. My husband, while at Mahableshwar, remained at rest about his business. We returned to Bombay in June, about the middle. I know that that power was shown to the caveator. My husband, on his return, seeing what the power was, cancelled it and had another small power drawn by the caveator. My husband got very angry when he saw what the power was. Up to that time I and my son Hormarjee had been on very good terms. He did not remain on good terms with me after the power was cancelled. My husband fell ill on the 6th April. The last day he went out for a drive was the 4th May. On the 6th May he got worse, and the members of his family were sent for. On the evening of the 8th May, when Hormarjee came home, he went to his father's room and leaned on a couch. I was not in the room at the time. I entered afterwards. As I entered I overheard only a small portion of the conversation between Hormarjee and my husband. When my husband was ill at nights I used to be on his sick-bed to attend to him. During the day I was here and there. My daughters, Dhunbai, Dinbai, and Pootlibai, came to stop in the house on 6th May. On the 8th May Hormarjee said, "Let the girls go to their houses; the father is well." I said, "No." My husband was very fond of his daughters. He liked to have them about him when he was ill. On the night of the 8th we watched by turns. If I [illegible] up till four or [illegible]

[illegible] the morning of the 9th my daughter came to me in [illegible]. She said, "Come upstairs, father is very [illegible]." I went upstairs and found [illegible] sitting on a chair [illegible] Hormarjee [illegible] outside the screen. Dhunbai [illegible] Hormarjee [illegible] remained behind [illegible] Hormarjee [illegible] Dhunbai [illegible] Pestonjee had been [illegible] Nusserwanjee Noorbhai. Jamshedjee Noorbhai's house, which was purchased by us, was to be sold, and a bungalow was to be purchased and given to Pestonjee. He said it had been his intention to give a bungalow to Pootlibai, but as that was not practicable, a bungalow of Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000 was to be purchased and given to her; and as the executors and trustees were appointed together, they should be separated on account of the charities. I said, "Is not Mr. Gibbs a trustee?" He said, "He is a great man; he is away at some distance, how can he take part in our affairs? I have entered Mr. Spencer's name in place of Mr. Gibbs." I said "Is not Bomanjee a trustee." He said, "He will become a trustee when he will attain his majority." I said, "Am I not a trustee?" He said, "You are a trustee and a guardian of your children also." I said "How about the provisions made about the marriage of the daughters." He said "Rs. 8,000 for the marriage of each daughter which you caused to be entered, are retained." I then said "How about the provision relating to me?" He said, "All those provisions are exactly the same as before. I have done very good for all." While he was explaining these things to me Hormarjee interfered and said, "Father, is this a matter to be explained to ladies. Do European ladies interfere?" My husband said, "Yes, Ba; European ladies do not." I said to Hormarjee do not interfere. I a m the wife of my husband, and I must speak. Hormarjee said, "Why do you interfere officiously in all things (literally put your head into all things) I said to my husband "See he behaves with me in this manner in your presence, what will he do in the future?" I first heard that that document my husband signed was a will and not a codicil on the third day's ceremony. Master came and told me at 2-30 p.m. Before that occasion I had not the least idea it was a will. I first heard that large benefits had been given to Hormarjee by the will, a little from Master, on the third day's ceremony and on the fourth day's ceremony, when the document was read, I came to know about it. I had no idea of it before my husband's death. I had no idea even that in this way the property would be wasted. Is not this a waste of property? I was the wife of a great gentleman, and now look at the ruin I am in. What power. I have in this Castle, and what position I had here, and what is my condition now! I frequently spoke to my husband about Hormarjee's speculations, and I objected to them a good deal, because I have a large family, a number of children; it was to save the property for them that I objected.

[illegible] over the remainder of Mrs. Ardasir's evidence [illegible] ing to pressure od our space.

BENGAL.

TEST.—After all that has been [illegible] Government of India has allowed [illegible] in Reach, and about which [illegible], to be passed. We be[illegible] two lakhs of cases. The [illegible] but out specially about [illegible] Now, we consider [illegible] India for such a [illegible] an unnecessary [illegible] either the policy [illegible] to an absur[illegible] that there [illegible] kerosine-oil [illegible] England. [illegible] money [illegible] ing to [illegible] ance [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]